BRITISH TOPICS.

NOTES FROM THE ENGLISH CAPITAL. THE MILL MEMORIAL COMMITTEE-PROPOSITION FOR A CHEAP EDITION OF MR. MILL'S WORKS-FALSE JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] London, May 22 .- Not a few names of distinction have been added to what is called the Mill morial Committee, which now includes Mr. Gladstone Earl Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Villiers, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Tyndall, and Mr. Tennyson. But I find the feeling is strong among many of Mr. Mill's friends that the proposed memorial is a mistake. They think Mr. Mill himself would have disliked it. He did not approve memorials, and least of all would be have approved the formation of a committee under such reservations as have marked the formation of this. Mr. Thornton, himself one of the movers in the present scheme, relates in per on Mr. Mill, in The Examiner, how vehemently his friend protested against a memorial in the shape of a silver inkstand which his friends once insisted on giving him. The occasion was his retirement from the India office. When Mr. Mill heard of it he was positively angry, and declared he would have more of it. He was so far from being moved by the representations and entreaties of his friends that it became necessary to resort to a stratagem to force the gift upon his acceptance. Mr. Thoraton explains pathetically that the money having en all paid and the inkstand completed, nothing could be done with it unless Mr. Mill would take it. workman was sent with orders to leave the parcel at Mr. Mili's door and wait for no answer. Even then, when the dreadful thing had been smurgled into his house, it was only by the entreaties of his daughter that Mr. Mill was at last persuaded to give it a resting place, which, to be sure, became in the end a place of honor in his drawing-room. But this was only the exception proving the rule. It is well suggested by Mr. G. J. Holyoake, in a letter published yesterday, that there is no form of memorial which Mr. Mill would be so likely to approve as a people's edition of his complete works. The present ommittee might be of some use if it would get subscriptions to cover the cost of such an edition. But here the old difficulty reappears. Lord Derby does not approve Mr. Mill's political views; Lord Salisbury abhors his ideas about land, and to Mr. Gladstone there can be no doubt that Mr. Mill's religious opinions are distasteful. How can these eminent gentlemen cooperate in dissem nating works the tendency of which, or some of which, they believe dangerous ? There clearly must be another committee if this plan is to be executed.

Mr. Holyoake mentions in his letter that Mr. Mill asked him for information about bringing out a cheap edition of his books. Mr. Trübner, the publisher, made the calculations, and some of the works were published at cost price. Mr. Mill was slow to believe, sava Mr. Bolyoake, that the working classes would take an interest in his writings, and was surprised to find that they did. Mr. Trant's account, in The Huddersfield Weekly News, is very characteristic of Mr. Mill. He also laid before Mr. Mill a plan for a similar pub-lication, especially his "Logic." Mr. Mill highly approved, but difficulties were made by the ishers, and the plan was abandoped. Mr. Mill, however, doubting at that time, as Mr. Holyoake says, whether any great number of the workingmen would buy works of that character, however cheap, hit upon another plan. He made a calculation of how much profit he should probably have sacrificed on the popular edition of the Logic, and sent books to that amount to Mr. Trant, for gratuitous distribution in various parts of the country. This was done, and, it is said, with ex-

Of the two portraits of Mr. Mill published, one in The Craphie, the other in The Illustrated London News, the latter is perhaps the best, though if you wish a front view you must look in The Graphic for it. Good photographs of Mr. Mill were always difficult to procure. His features come out very strongly in profile, but the full face looks too full, and in The Graphic has a certain rug gedness which did not belong to the original. Both the engravings are from photographs by the same artist.

Still another attempt has been made to extract from

Mr. Bright some sort of a declaration favorable to Republicanism in Great Britain. Mr. Cattell, to whom the former letter was addressed, beseeches Mr. Bright to say whether he does not still adhere to the opinions in favor of Republican institutions in America expressed in his speeches during the last ten or twelve years. Mr. Bright answers that he has no copy of the speeches referred to, but that they are public property, and Mr. Cattell may quote from them as much as he pleases. As to American institutions, adds Mr. Bright, "I hope you will be able to see that arguments that may be rightly used here in favor of Monarchy may also be used, and with a like force, in America in favor of a Republic," which sounds very much like an opinion that whatever government you have you had better make the best of it. That is not precisely Mr. Bright's meaning, however. His letter is only a fresh declaration of his dislike of disturbing any settled form of government on merely theoretical His has been a life of agitation, but of agitation for the redress of grievances of a very practical kind. Probably his dream of a "free breakfast table" interests him much more deeply than speculations whether a Republic might not advantageously be substituted for a Monarchy in Great Britain. Mr. Bright's health, I am glad to be able to say, is considerably im-

Whether Khiva is fallen or not is a question likely to be of considerable practical interest to at least one class of Englishmen, to journalists, that is, and especially to the proprietors and staff of The Daily Telegraph. That paper has published two dispatches announcing the fall in the most positive terms. The first, on May 13, was given to the world without date or other effort to au-thenticate it, but was bucked up by The Daily Telegraph's assurance that it believed the dispatch to be perfectly drastworthy. The second was stated to have come from Tillis, and from a source perfectly independent of the other. Its publication was accompanied with some alighty pharisaical remarks on the carping incredulity with which its first news had been received by some journals, and on the silence of others which would not even notice the report. In fact, The Daily Telegraph committed itself in the fullest sense to the authenticity of its item of news. A day or two after, came a dispatch from St. Petersburg through Reuter's agency affirming what the news of the capture of Kbiva is unfounded. This, too, The Daily Telegraph published—and very properly published—but appended a further statement that dn reply to inquiries for the authorty for that telegram, The Secretary to Reuter's agency declared that it came from their regular St. Petersburg correspondent, whom The Daily Telegraph denounces as no authority whatever, and it declines to accept the contradiction. It further and still more explicitly avers that its two dispatches proclaiming the fall were forwarded by two special correspondents not in communication with each other, and pursuing wholly different routes. Far be it from me to attempt to say whether credence ought to be given to The Daily Telegraph or to Reuter's Agency. It must, however, in fairness be pointed out that the contradiction was probably derived from an official source, and that it is not likely, though it is possible, that the Russian Government should be ignorant of the success of its Khiva Expedition ten days after it had become known to a London journal. Nor is it easy to con ceive that Russia could have a motive for con-ecaling such a fact, or delaying to make it known.

Bayard Taylor, Pennsylvanian born and educated, has made the Teutonic tengue the richer for a word. Wellyemuthichkest, which may fairly be rendered "social union of the world," is the German lingual invention of Mr. Taylor. It has not and will not be patented, was first nitered in reference to the Vienna Exposition, receives the favor and thanks of the philological German world, and is altogether quite a triumph for the crudition of the Coal and Iron State. The sons of the Keystone Commouweaith can manufacture anything from a now word in a foreign tongue to a mailed ship of war.

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WOMEN IN COLLEGES.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENTS OF SWARTHMORE AND OBERLIN-PRESIDENT ELIOT'S RECENT STATEMENTS DENIED-CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES GAINING IN POPULARITY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Upon reading, in a recent number of THE TRIBUNE, the report of the proceedings of the Social Science Association in Boston, I was surprised to find the following statements in the remarks of President Eliot upon the subject of the co-education of the sexes: "The tide is ebbing, not rising. This system of edu-The late is cooling, not rising. This system of educating boys with girls is now on the wane in the West."
They began at Oberlin by admitting girls to the College course. They admit them still. But it has resulted in the establishment of a separate course for girls." "President Eliot referred to the personni teamony of teachers, citing the matron of Oberlin College, who told him that on no account would she allow her daughters, or any girls in whom she was interested, to go through the College course."

These statements were so entirely at variance with what I had supposed to be the facts with reference to Oberlin and the schools of the West, that I at once addressed a letter of inquiry to President Fairebild. I felt that I must pursue this course, as I was preparing a pamphlet upon the subject of co-education, in which I had quoted largely from the President of Oberlin. The following is the President's reply, which I have just received, and which I give verbatim, without further com ment. May I not reasonably ask that the public, who have seen President Eliot's statements, as reported in THE TRIBUNE, have also an opportunity to see this letter. Very truly yours, EDWARD H. MAGILL. Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn., Fifth Mo.,

29th, 1873. PRESIDENT PAIRCHILD'S REPLY. OBERLIN COLLEGE, Ohio, May 26, 1873. MY DEAR SIE: The only report which I have seen of President Eliot's recent remarks on the subject of the education of women is that of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. If this report be correct, President Ellot must labor under some misapprehension. It is true that we have a special "Ladies' Course," and far the larger portion of our young ladies pursue this course. But this "Ladies" Course" was adopted at the founding of the school, and the admission of young ladies to the full College (classical) course was a subsequent matter. No such thing was thought of in the beginning. It was granted at length to a few young ladies who desired the fuller course. Of the four who first entered upon this course, in 1837, three completed it, and from that time there have been more or less pursuing this course. The num bers have varied from 10 to 26, but by what law I have not been able to discover. There have been several fluctuations from a maximum to a minimum, and the reverse, within the last 30 years. We have recently reached the lowest number, and are apparently again on the increase.

No special influence is used with the young ladies They select their own course, with such advice as they choose to seek.

I know of no foundation for the idea that the college course for ladies is looked upon with disfavor here. Several of the professors have given their daughters this course, and others are arranging to do the same. It is regarded as a question of health and taste for study, and there seems to be no more apprehension, among us, in regard to the success of a woman in this course than of a young man. A young woman is just as likely to lead the classes as otherwise. President Eliot speaks of conversation with the "Matron," whose opinion was decided against the college course for ladies. Mrs. Dascomb was Principal of the Ladies' Department when President Ellot was with us, and for many years before. She tells me that she never held such an opinion, and has always regretted that she did not advise her own daughter to take the college course instead of the other. Our present Principal, Mrs. Johnston, pursued the ladies' course, and she told me to-day that it was the regret of her life that she did not take the college course. Since her graduation she has endeavored to make up the lack. Probably none among us think that the full college course is as often desirable for young women as for young men. But it should be understood that the ladies' course involves about five years of study, after a common-school education. i. c., four years after, one year of preparation in Latin and mathematics. Our college course requires three years of preparation. Our ladies' course is the equivalent of "scientific" course in this college, in Michigan University, and in other Western schools. The young ladies, after the first two years of their course, recite with the college classes, when their studies are the same, without any special difficulty, so that our entire arrangement involves the fact of co-education.

There has been but one opinion among us in regard to the success of the "experiment" and there is not, today, the first symptom of a reactionary feeling among either teachers or pupils. Nor have I the slightest evidence of any such reaction in the schools of the West ed the system, and I am somewhat inti mately acquainted with most of them. A few days since I was at the University of Michigan, where ladies have en in attendance for two or three years. One of the Professors told me that almost all the professors were opposed to the arrangement at the outset-now, not one. These are the facts with us as they stand to-day. You can use them as you think best. Truly your friend,

President Magill.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM ALBION ACADEMY.

JAMES H. FAIRCHILD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: We wish, through the columns of your paper, to bring the testimony of an humble Western school against some of the statements of President Eliot upon the subject of co-education of the sexes. For 20 years, young ladies and gentlemen have been students together in Albion Academy. They have pursued the same studies, recited in the same classes, and graduated at the completion of the same course. We find, from the academic register, that the average scholarship, on a scale of 10, for the whole number of years, has been, for girls, 8.15; for boys, 7.75. The average scholarship of ladies has been higher than that of geutlemen every year, except one. The proportion of girls and boys in advanced studies is very nearly the same. Can this superiority of scholarship on the part of girls be accounted for by President Eliot's statement that "the male and female mind are not alike ?" Is it possible that the frankly-acknowledged difficulty of the Vassar professors, in keeping ahead of the girls, can have influenced the decision of the learned President of Harvardt Whatever may be said of other institutions, it cannot be said of ours-" that the girls are residents of the town, and live at home under the supervision of parents." Only a small proportion-about three per cent-belong to this class; and so far is a resi dence at home from being an assistance in controlling students, that, at a very moderate estimate, two-thirds ctive that Hastia could have a motive for concealing such a fact, or delaying to make it hours in a matter of part from the natural desire to justify the own accuracy and its ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit is own accuracy and its ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit is own accuracy and its ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit is own accuracy and its ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit is own accuracy and its ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit is own accuracy and its ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit is own accuracy and its ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit is own accuracy and its ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit is ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit in the hours-fit is ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit in the houst-fit is ownerwhat too excherant houst-fit in the houst-fit is ownerwhat too exceed the hours-fit in the houst-fit in th of the cases of disorder and discipline result from the liberties taken by students so situated. It is fast be-

BROOKLYN WATER FRAUDS.

THE RHODES PATENTS.

HOW THE WATER-COCK AND RAMMER ARE REGARDED BY PEACTICAL PLUMBERS—SOMETHING ABOUT A NEW HYDRANT—THE LIFETAKEN OUT OF COMPETITION.

Much surprise is expressed that the Brook-lyn Board of City Works, in its oppressive system doners are retained in office until January, 1973. It is stated by tax-payers that if the recent revelutions of its system doners are retained in office until January, 1973. It is stated by tax-payers that if the recent revelutions of its system of of favoritism and oppression had been made sooner, the Board would have been abolished, its powers abridged, and the own insignation of the proposals and award stems of the proposals of City Works, which has this exclusively in Gity Works, which has this exclusively in Clarcy. The pipes or mains are of various sizes, and of three qualities or degrees of strength of their purchase are not advertised, but three Commissioners—are invited to send in proposals for furnishing the pipes. The whole matter of specifications or to offer bids for furnishing the pipes. This combination makes the bidding a farce after members of the proposals, and awards is conducted in the most secret manner; only these three firms are permitted to by the favored firms, who agree to unite in furnishing the pipes. This combination makes the bidding a farce after more proposals, and awards is conducted in the most secret manner; only these three firms are permitted to by the favored firms, who agree to unite in furnishing the pipes. This combination makes the bidding a farce after more proposals, and wards as so as to afferd opportunity for fraud. The money for the payment for these pipes is drawn in gross amounts by the Board of the proposals and wards as so as to afferd opportunity for fraud. The money for the payment for these pipes is drawn in gross amounts by the Board of City Works, and I hope that The Furnishing the pipes which have been laid may have been of the poorest quality and the semiless of the proposals and wards have b and five or six sizes have to be furnished. The pipes which have been laid may have been of the poorest quality and the smallest size, and the payments been made accordingly, yet upon the books of the Department there may be harged-as it is claimed is actually the fact in many cases-larger amounts paid for the first quality and for larger sized pipes. Of course the pipes are hidden from view in the streets, and tax-payers calling in question the correctness of their taxes or the cost of laying the pipes have no means of ascertaining the facts of the ase. The same contractors who do the work under the Roard of City Works had the contracts under the Nassau Water Board. Only one contractor has been permitted for years to lay pipes. The gates and stop-cocks are all furnished by one company, and a new patent fire hydrant-inferior to the old one-has been adopted by the Board, and placed in different localities throughout the city at nearly double the cost. This is done for the espeial benefit of Mr. Rhodes, who controls the patent. It frequently happens that persons require large pipes and hydrants extended into their premises with the view of using them for shipping and other purposes. This work can only be done by John H. Rhodes, not officially as Water Purveyor, but individually and as a plumber. The bills for the work are in his name, and when payment is made he gives a receipt. Yet the pipes are said to belong to the city, and the fire hydrants are suspiciously of the same pattern as those paid for by the

with the Board of City Works, through John H. Rhodes Water Purveyor of the Board. Reporters of THE TRIBUNE have been engaged for several days in obtaining the particulars from plumbers o the encroachments of the Board of City Works. What has been gleaned has been furnished reluctantly, as the plumbers dread to incur the displeasure of the Water Purveyor, who, on the slightest pretext, refuses them permits to make connections between residences and the streets, or to do ordinary plumbing work. More than 40 plumbers were visited. All the late measures of Mr. Rhodes, the Water Purveyor, meet with their un qualified disapproval. The patent water-cock, for which he receives a royalty from the McNab and Harlan Manufacturing Company of this city, which has the exclusive right to make it, especially excites the derision of practical plumbers, who say that it is utterly unsuited for the purpose, and is, moreover, easily tampered with.
Again, it can only be used where the pipe is exposed, and yet it bursts readily on freezing, on account of its thin walls. Some curious circumstances are narrated as to the manner of the introduction of the cock. A certain brass finisher in Brooklyn, the introduction of this cock. had submitted other kinds to the Board which were found satisfactory, were accepted and stamped by order of Mr. Rhodes. As soon, however, as the latter introduced his patent stop-stock, no others were permitted to be used, and the manufacturers of the other cocks were requested not to attempt to dispose of their stock on hand under a penalty. They went to Rhodes and stated their case, but the Water Purveyor was mexable, and the cocks were not used. The absurdity of whole matter is apparent when it is recollected that Rhodes is a member of the Board of City Works, and passed the cocks which he afterward refused to accept. The new cocks cost at first \$2 70, but since the revelations of THE TRIBUNE, have been reduced in price to \$2 10. The kinds formerly in use cost \$1 30. In spite of the fear of Rhodes entertained by the plumbers, the latter purchase the socks only when necessary, and keep no stock on hand; and several have refused to have anything whatever to do with them, having others made according to designs which experience has shown to be adapted for the purpose. Some of them are plumbers whose high standing in the business and known probity would make them dangerous as enemies, and they are not molested. Yet they dare not set openly in the matter. Owing to all these causes, the cocks have not had as large a sale

The men who lay the pipes are in the employ of

the Water Board, and they occupy their time between

loing Mr. Rhodes's private work and performing the

work of the city. The tools which are used belong to

the city. All this is in consonance with a private con-

tract which John H. Rhodes has made individually

as was originally designed. The Water Parveyor, too, has a patent rammer for ounding down earth in filling excavations. The rampers formerly in use were of wood, with a bar of lead sunk through the middle. Their form at the base was broad and circular. The weight of these was from eight to ten pounds; they could be wielded easily, cost less an the new ones, and were found to pack the earth firmly. The new rammer, the use of which, like that of the cocks, is compulsory, is narrow and oblong at the se, like a brick, weighs 21 pounds, and costs more than the other. Practically, too, it is clumsy and useless. emparatively few of them are in use, some plumbers absolutely refusing to handle them at all. When they were introduced attempts were made to enforce the rule compelling their use, whereupon many of the similer plumbers became frightened and purchased them. The older plumbers and those doing a larger business were firm in their opposition to the use of them, and the rule is not now as rigorously enforced as formerly as regards the wealthier plumbers. In the case of the small plumbers, however, the rule receives as rigid an interpretation now as ever, and several of them who have not provided themselves with the rammer have been officially informed of their neglect in the matter, the notification being accompanied with a threat of fine or suspension of license in case of non-compliance with the order. The plumbers are more indignant over the injustice of fosting a patent rammer on them than they are in reference to the stop-cock business. In the former absolutely refusing to handle them at all. When they

at a meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, held some time since, the Law Committee was delegated to ascertain the names of the persons who had received pay for services rendered as Counsel to the Board of City Works. That Committee has never rendered any report. The Tringers gave a partial list of persons who had been favored by the Board. This list was obtained under great disadvantages, and in spite of the efforts of the Commissioners to conceal the facts. Two weeks ago last Monday, Alderman Wylle introduced in the Common Council a resolution to the effect that the amounts they had received. No response being made, he offered another resolution at the meeting held a week later, to the effect that the Chrk of the Council as week later, to obtain the list from the Board of City Works. No notice was taken of this request at the meeting of the Council on last Monday, and it is believed no correct information in regard to the matter will ever be given. The strange part of the affair consists in the general statement that the members of the Committee, deputed by the Council tee of One Hundred, to inquire into the affair, namely: Senator Perry and Ludovic Bennett had themselves-received fees from the Board of City Works. A TRIBUKE reporter who inquired, on Wednesday, for information at the Board of City Works in regard to the matter, was told that it At a meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, held

A NOVEL INVENTION.

PUBLIC TRIAL OF A SELF-SUPPORTING LADDER. About four years ago Paolo Porta invented t Milan, Italy, a self-supporting ladder of great simplicity, strength, and utility. It has been adopted by the Fire Department of Milan, Florence, Genoa, Naples, and other Italian cities. M. Belle Scott-Uda has taken out rights on the invention for Great Britain and the United States; and after two or three preliminary private trials it was publicly tested in front of the new Court House at 3 p. m. yesterday. The ladders are made in sections, about 12 feet long, and the lowest section is attached to an apparatus on the truck by which it can be elevated to any required angle. The remaining sections are attached one after another to this, and a windlass then heists the lower section, and with it the rest. By an arrangement of fron rods at either side of the ladders, a balustrade is raised along the ladders which gives to the combination its great strength. The specimens exhibited yesterday were 70 and 125 feet long. The latter was put together in about 14 minutes, and rapidly drawn up to the required angle, where it sustained, without strain, 6 or 8 men distributed along its length. One man, near the top of this, was let down with the ladder the structure standing readily the strain of the leverage. Several minutes were occupied in throwing the long ladder together and drawing it up. When the firemen mounted to its summit, the spectacle was a fearful one, but the ladder withstood the strain. A canvas bag or basket was holsted by means of rope and tackle nearly to the summit, and the truck was wheeled around and the man landed on the roof of the City Hall. A hose was also carried nearly to the top of the ladder, and a stream of water thrown upon the roof of the New Court-house. In trying a similar experiment with the smaller ladder, it was drawn up too near to the perpendicular, and the hose bent the ladder over backward, and precipitated a firemen, Dennis J. O'Leary of Engine No. 31, to the ground, without inflicting serious injury. The firemen and Chas. O. Shay, Assistant/Cinef Engineer, admit that the accident resulted from their carclessness, and not from defectiveness in the ladder.

Experts state that the apparatus is capable of great improvement, but that the idea is a valuable one. The longest combination ladders used by the hook and ladder companies of the city are about 80 feet, are much where it sustained, without strain, 6 or 8 men distributed

der companies of the city are about 80 feet, are much re clumsily put together, and have to depend on his (which are often insecure) for their support, from cases, especially where crumbling walls, chimneys, &c.

CITY FRAUDS UNEARTHED.

The extent of the frauds upon the City Treasury committed by officials under Ring rule has not yet been fully ascertained. According to recent developments a fraud of considerable magnitude-it is said amounting to more than \$100,000-has been discovered in the Croton Aqueduct Department, ex-Superintendent John Nos of No. 152 East Eighty-third-st., John Rice, a time-keeper, and his brother, Robert Rice, being the accused. Yesterday forenoon, John Noe and John Rice were arrested by officer Sutton of the Controller's office, upon bench warrants issued on the 4th inst., in which the charge against them is stated to be obtaining money under false pretenses. Noe was arrested at his residence, and Rice in the neighborhood of Police Headquarters, where it is said his friends are influencing themselves in his behalf with the new Commissioners of Police. Robert Rice had not been arrested up to a late bour last evening. Moore Falls, upon whose affidavit the warrants of arrest were based, being absent from the city, the details of the alleged fraud could not be learned, but the following facts have been obtained

Noe held the position of Superintendent in the Crotor Noe held the position of Superintendent in the Croton Lyward of 2,000 men were employed under Noe, divided up into different games. Noe and Rice made on t the payrolls, and into the payroll of each games Noe and Rice introduced the names of fletitious persons. Men were sent to the Finance Department on the pay-day to represent the feltitious persons on the pay-roll. The individuals who took such risk received each a small sum of from \$2 to \$5. Four of them are now in the House of Detention as witnesses against Noe and his accomplices. Noe and Rice were lodged in the Tombs.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MUNICIPAL SCALES. A BALANCE BETWEEN THE REPUBLICANS AND TAM-MANY-AIFRED T. ACKERT AND SOLOMON T.

STREETER NOMINATED FOR POLICE JUSTICES. The suspense over the nominees for Police ustices is in part relieved. The Mayor transmitted, resterday, to the Board the names of two of his nomi-

nces for Police Justices—Alfred T. Ackert and Solomon T. Streeter, both lawyers, one representing Tammany Hall and the other the Republicans. The sensational runor given in two of the daily papers yesterday, that a movement was on foot to displace

President Vance, and elect a successor, on the ground that the Board has never been legally organized under the new Charter, is characterized by the Aldermen as absurd. Under the provisions of the Charter it requires the votes of four-fifths of the members of the Board to displace the President of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. Five of the Aldermen, and among them three of those mentioned in one of the papers as parties to the scheme, assured a reporter of THE TRIBUNE that they knew nothing whatever of the project, and were opposed to anything of the kind that might be proposed. President Vance had not heard a whisper of the matter, and was inclined to laugh at it as a sensational joke.

The nomination for Park Commissioner in place of Frederick E. Church, and the confirmation of David B Williamson, were passed over in silence. The Mayor gives no indication of being at an concerned about the matter, and says that everything will come out right in the end. Meanwhile, there are three Park Commission ers at present, a majority of the Board, and the business of the department does not suffer by reson of the delay in filling the vacancies.

An eager crowd of spectators, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermon yesterday, were dooned to disap-pointment. The occasion had been looked torward to with interest, but the proceedings were short only two appointments being made by the Mayor. The were hastily laid on the table. A short session was fore-shadowed by the absence of Aldermen Van Schaick, Monheimer, Clausen, and Lyzaght.

Alderman Morris presented a resolution allowing the Broadway and East Side Stage Company to run their stages through Cortlandt-st., which was referred to the Committee on Streets. A resolution was next adopted granting permission to the Equitable Life Insurance Association to erect three ornamental lamps in front of their building at Broadway and Cedar-at., the middle one to contain a clock and drinking fountain. A com munication from the Mayor was received inclosing a re port of the Fire Marshal's Bureau for the year ending May 1, 1873. The Mayor also presented to the Board the report of the City Chamberlain for the week ending May 24, 1873. In response to a letter from the Mayor, requesting that the Board take proper measures in rela tion to the reception of the remains of the late Minister, Orr, Alderman Kehr offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the ap pointment of a Joint Special Committee of Five of each branch of the Common Council to make the necessary arrangements, and that the Governor's room be set apart for the reception of the remains. The Chair then appointed Alderman Kehr, McCafferly, Ottendorfer, looper, and Morris as members of such committee.

The Clerk then read a communication from the Mayor appointing Alfred T. Ackert and Solomon T. Streete lice Justices. Aiderman Cooper then stated, with great deliberation, that he thought that the position o Police Justice was a very important one, and that the Board could not be too careful in their duty of confirm ing any appointment for the office. He then moved to refer the names to the Law Committee, and intimated that he thought it would be wise to submit the matter to the Bar Association. The motion was not entertained however, and at the suggestion of Alderman McCafferty the communication was laid on the table, by a vote of 10 to 1, Alderman Cooper alone dissenting. The Chair ap pointed Alderman Clausen Chairman of the Committee of Finance, Public Works and Roads, in place of Alderman Gilsey, deceased, and Chairman of the Committee on Lands and Piaces, in place of Alderman Monheimer The Board then adjourned until Thursday at 31 p. m. but it is understood that a special meeting will be held to-day at 2 p. m.

Alfred T. Ackert is a lawyer, aged 34 lyears. He was chosen member of Assembly from the Dutchess County District in 1867, and removed to this city soon afterward. He has held no public office in this city. He aided the Hon. John Kelly and the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden in opposing the Tweed interest in the KVish Assembly District, and was one of the strongest supporters of the Reform movement in Tammany Hall. He is now one of the members of the Tammany Hall General Committee from the XVIth Assembly District, and is one of the secretaries of that body. He was strongly recommended to the Mayor by the Hon. S. S. Cox, Myer Stern, and others.

about 35 years. He has been for several years past a practicing lawyer. He is a Republican, and is one of the Executive Committee of the Sixteenth Ward Council of Political Reform. He spoke last Fall at many of the political meetings in support of Mayor Havemeyer. He has never held a public office. He was recommended for the position by President Vance of the Board of Edwards Pierrepont, Lie Robinson, and others.

MASONIC LAWS. ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE-

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York was called from refreshment to labor at 9 a. m. yesterday, the M. W. Grand Master in the East. Prayer was offered by the R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain. The Standing Committee on Grievances made a report in reference to a number of petitions, complaints, etc., which was accented. The M. W. Grand Secretary announced the reception of \$700, additional contributions to the Hall and Asylum Fund, from private members of Harlem Lodge, Consideration of the proposed new Constitution was then resumed. Some debate was excited by Section 198, which excludes unaffiliated Masons from Masonic privileges and charity. Several amendments were proposed and voted down, and the section remained as reported. Section 101 was adopted after earnest debate. It provides that no member shall be permitted to demit from the lodge of which he is a member until he shall present from some warranted lodge evidence that he has petitioden for membership therein. If the brother wishes to withdraw from mem-bership without designing to join another lodge, his request is granted by simply dropping his name from the roll, when he becomes subject to the disabilities of an unaffiliated Mason. Section 102 authorizes Lodges to suspend members for non-payment of two years' dues. A suspended member may be restored at any time, on payment of the dues owing at the time of restoration, and on a majority vote of the members of his Lodge present and voting.

At 1 o'clock a recess of one hour was taken. When the Grand Lodge reassembled the rules were waived in order to allow the Committee on Warrants to report, The Committee recommended that warrants be granted under dispensation to those Lodges requesting them, and that new warrants be granted, without charge, to the three Lodges whose records had been destroyed by fire. It was also recommended that Punneyville Lodge be permitted to remove to Williamson, in the same county; that Abram Lodge No. 20 be allowed to change its name to Pioneer Lodge No. 20, and that that part of the petition of Oriona Lodge asking for \$100 from the Grand Lodge be referred to the Committee on Finance. The report was adopted. The following is the Board of officers for last year, all of whom were unanimously

reflected:
Grand Master, M. W. Christopher C. Fox; Deputy
Grand Master, R. W. Elwood E. Thorne; Senior Grand
Warden, R. W. Edmund L. Judson; Junior Grand Warden, R. W. Edmund L. Judson; Junior Grand Warden, R. W. James W. Husted; Grand Treasurer, M. W.
John W. Simons; Grand Secretary, R. W. James M.
Austin; Grand Chapiatas, R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, R. W. and Rev. Ferdinand E. Ewer, and R. W.
and Rev. John G. Webster; Grand Pursuivant, W.
Johnston Fountain; Grand Tiler, W. John Toole; Grand
Lecturer, R. W. Geo. H. Raymond.

Some of the above named officers shows served several

terms, notably among them, Brother Austin, who was elected to the office of Grand Secretary for the twenty-first time. As each officer was elected he was brought before the Acting Grand Master, who addressed him in a brief and appropriate speech, to which the officer replied. While the elections were progressing, M. W. Luke Lockwood, Grand Master of the Masons of Connecticut. was discovered in the hall, and was brought to the platform and introduced to the Grand Lodge, who greeted him cordially. On motion the Scoretary was instructed to have a resolution of thanks of the Grand Lodge, engrossed and presented to Brother Husted, for his public services to Masoury, in causing the exemption from taxation of the Masonic Hall and Asylum property. On motion of M. W. Stephen H. Johnson, the installation of Grand Officers was made the special order for 9 a.m. to-day.

At 3 p. m. the report of the Committee on the proposed amendments to the Constitution was again consticred. Section 117, as amended, foroits the conferring of more than one degree upon a candidate on the same day, and section 118 requires the interval of two weeks to clapse

between the time of conferring each two degrees, and takes away from the Grand Master the power to grant a dispensation for the violation of the rule.

At 630, the 142 sections of the proposed Constitution had been considered by the Lodge, and the report of the Committee, as amended, was received and adopted as a whole, in accordance with the resolution of Wednesday. It was then referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report complete, when it will receive the final action of the Grand Lodge.

W. S. Andrews delivered his lecture on "Disless Humor," in the hall of the Masonic Temple, last evening, in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund. There was a large audience present, and the speaker was greeted with frequent applause.

THE COURTS.

APPLICATION OF THE REPAIR LAW.

The action of J. G. W. Feldeman agt, Wenziik, now on trial before Judge Spaulding, in Part II. of the Marine Court, was brought to recover rent for promises sublet by the plaintiff to the defendant for one year at a certain rental, payable monthly in advance The defense was that the premises became untenantable for the business of the defendant, who is a furrier, and also that the rental was only monthly. It was put in evidence that the defendant had agreed to keep the premises in repair, and that the plaintiff had not let the premises in repair, and that the plantini had not set the premises for any specific purposes. The Court charged the jury that the law of 1850 relating to repairs was the construed as meaning that the premises must become absolutely untenantable for any purpose before the teasure could legally move out and refuse to pay rest. The jury are now out. For plaintiff, Birdseye, Cloyd & Bayliss; for defendant, Jacob A. Gross.

SUIT AGAINST THE IRVING HALL PROPRIETORS. In the Marine Court, Part III., before Judge Curtis, the case of Felix Gavin agt. Augustus Funk, L. Steinhart, and E. R. Steinhart, to recover \$1,000jon a promissory note given by them about a year ago, was ried. Funk and E. R. Steinhart were the proprietors of Irving Hall, and made their promissory note of \$1,500, or trying Han, and made their produssory note of \$1,000, which the plaintiff cashed after it was indersed by L. Steinhart, father of E. R. Steinhart. Subsequently \$600 was paid. The defense set up is two-fold-first, nearly, and second, that the plaintiff had released the indorser, L. Steinhart, by extending, without his knowledge or consent, the time for the payment of the note. The jury are still out. E. D. McCarthy for the plaintiff; ex-Judge Albert Cardozo for the defendants.

THE CITY PAYS FOR ITS NEGLIGENCE.

The suit of J. Hays against the city, which has been on trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Circuit, Part I., of the Supreme Court, was decided, yesterday. Hays sued to recover damages for the breaking of his Hays sucd to recover damages for the broating of the horse's leg, which was caused by the animal's failing through a wooden sewer-cover in Liberty-st. The defense was that the sewer was not in a dangerous condition long enough to imply notice thereof to the city. The jury found for the plaintiff for \$521.50; David McAdam for plaintiff, and David J. Dean for the city.

THE SIMMONS TRIAL. The Liberty-st. murderer, John E. Simmons,

a policy dealer, who, it will be remembered, fatally stabbed Nicholas R. Durves, a former partner, some months ago, was brought up to the Sheriff's office, yesterday to be arraigued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but as that Court adjourned before his arrival he was taken back again to the Tombs. His trial is said to be close at hand.

A MURDER TRIAL IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, June 5 .- Charles R. Henderson, who has been on trial in the Criminal Court for the mur-

der of Dr. Merryman Cole, on June 6, 1872, was this morning acquitted. The case was submitted to the jury without argument, and in five minutes they brought in a

The will cases of Alex. H. Mooney and Charles M. Barras, set down for hearing in the Surregate's Court yesterday, were adjourned until Monday. In the Marine Court, Part II., before Judge Spaulding, a verdict in the case of Reed against Pidcock

was returned for the plaintiff for \$139 St. Haywood & Co. for the plaintiff, and G. F. Martens for the defend-Johanna Nolan was arrested yesterday after-

moon by a Special Deputy Sheriff, at the suit of Taomas McCarthy, and Julia, his wife, for defaunation of charac-ter. The plaintiff have begun an action in the Marine Court, laying their damages at \$1,000. The Special and Extraordinary Circuit of the Supreme Court, in session at the Kings County

Court-house, Justice Ramsey presiding, for the trial of the Long Island City Mayoraty Esection contest, continued yesterday. Sixty-four witnesses were examined, but their testimony was merely preliminary. In the Marine Court, Par; III., before Judge

Curtis, an luquest was taken in the suit of Rows agt Webb for \$203 92. A. H. Nones appearing for the plaintif, and W. E. Carpenter for the defendant. The case of Pollascheck agt. Gold and Stock Telegraph Company is still in progress. Latterback and Sponsarden for the plaintiff, and Barlow, Laroque and McFarland for tas

A trial is going on before Judge Joachimsen in the Marine Court of the suit of Pierre Lewmena agt the Third-ave. Railroad Company, in which the plaining the Third-ave. Railroad Company, in which the plaining sees to recover damaces for an injury sustained by him about July 1, in gretting into a car in Persepter. The conductor stopped the car as the plainting came up, and the latter threw a bundle of paper, weighning byoming on the rear platform. As he was stepping on the plainform the car started prematurely, throwing him dows and dragging him if feet. He was injured on the kness obadly as to disable him from attending to its latter, and he was under medical frainment about two months. He lays his damages at \$1,00. The series is contributive negligence on the plainful's part. Charies Whelp and S. E. Church appear for the plainful, and Brown, Hali, and Vanderpoel for the defendance.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

There were no cases tried, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Part II., before Judge Sath riand. There were however, several pleas of guilty. Mergaret Odington similar the the of \$40 from Albert G. Mills, on May 25 and was sent to the State Price for one year; Mary Enrich, for steining sites, inco., and relevel with \$42, last May, from Margaret B. Dissolver, was similarly sensessed; Heart Steinberg, pleaning guilty of poirs income, was sent to the Prelicentary for 5 mouths: James Campbell, for assent has bettery, was set to the Penicentary for one year: James Heyes, allow Her Steinberg, Pleaning store of Julius Datts at No. 53 Greeness, May 9, was sentenced to the State Prices for 4 years.

Simon Donau and Christopher Flood, indicted for conspiracy in the silegest Spring Valley distribution; serie put as

Simon Donau and Christophier Fitod, indicate parameters in the silegest spring Value distillery feasits, were put at trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Guard before Julge Bossliet, Plated States Datrick-Autorney Biss for the presention and Thos. Relation for the defense. This case was tried at the last iera of the Contained the Land the jury disagreed, standing egift for sequential and four for confection. The case of Victoria C. Woodball, Tenate C. Gullin, and Gellowd, journly indicated for sending obscene intenture triengs the mild, appears to have been intefinitely post, once to give the finite that disagrees to have been intefinitely post, once to give the finite that other time to bring 'the other Indicates' before in Court, offers of the crew of the German back Chena, charged with describin, were consisted by Commissioner Smellot.

Free of the German hark Cheen, charges with nearly companioner Saselas.

Alonzo Kirkpatrick of Nyack and George Murray of South Fifth-ave, were committed, secretary meriting, set Justice Cat, in default of \$1,000 hall, so the companion of Justice, and Merchael of No. 54 Greenwichest, who allieged that the a on care into its anion, to classify might, and stole \$56 from the till. ... John II. Grahen was arrighted the complount of Sarah Morrison of No. 524 in find days, droking, the charged him with having stolen three oil paintings belonging in the valued at \$1,900. The prisoner was held in ordinity of \$1.00 km, and while an Kelly, two smooter becaming to be creaming City of Paris, were charged by John Ackins with having slows his trust on the viewed during the last trip. Toes were testing a slow ball. ... Klimbeth Cultaman of No. 14. West Twentes-content staged having the last trip. Toes were testing a slow ball. ... Klimbeth Cultaman of No. 14. West Twentes-content staged bridge of the content of

David Johnson with having placed her power of \$0. or Tannel, united the prisoner in default of \$0.00 and.

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Superior Court—Special Terms—By Jurine Mouril.—
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